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PROCEEDINGS and REPORTS

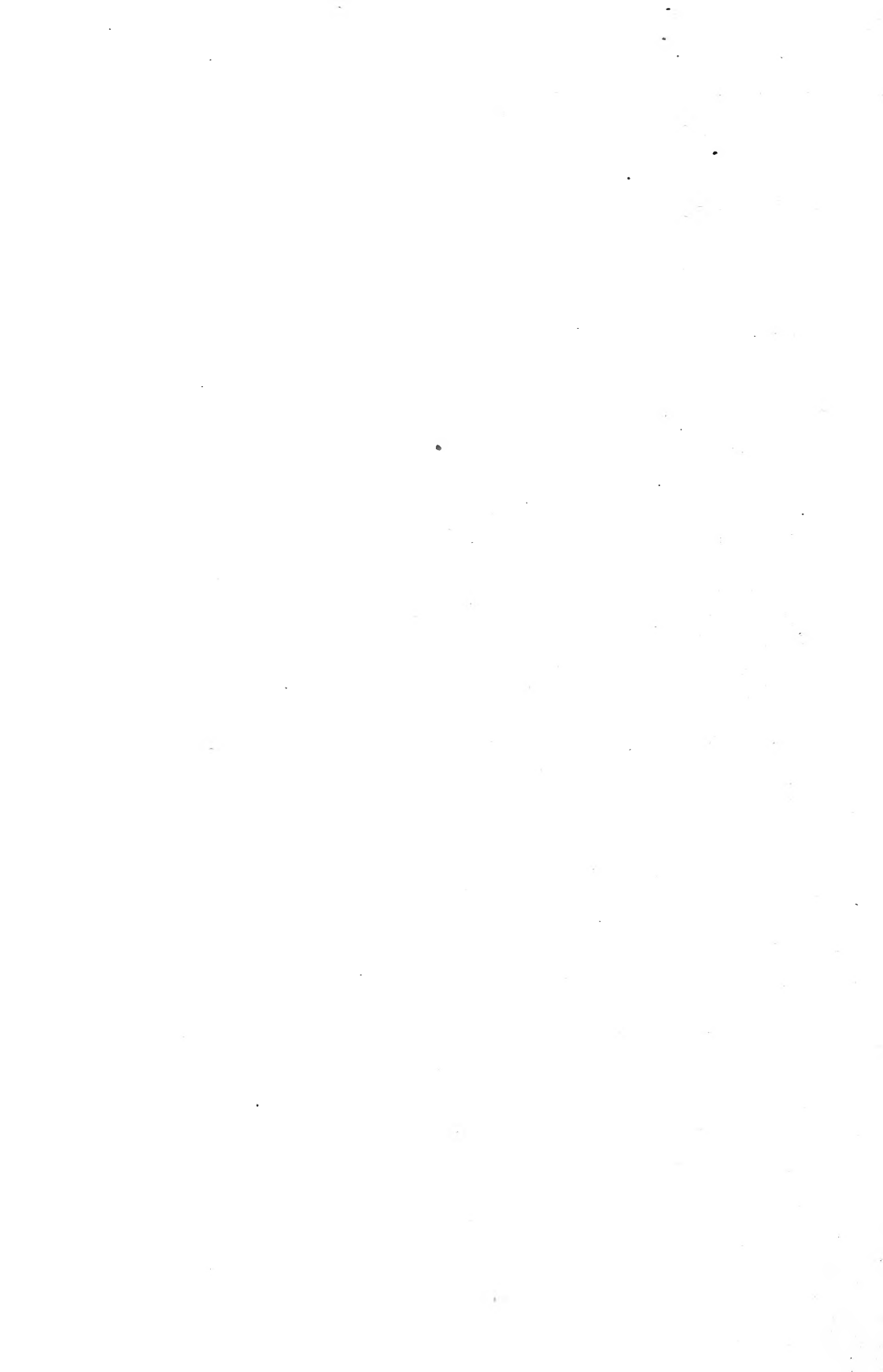
of the

BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY
AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

SECOND SERIES

Volume II.

1940-1945.



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BELFAST NATURAL
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SECOND SERIES :

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PROCEEDINGS and REPORTS

of the
BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY
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1942.

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[ESTABLISHED 1821.]

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The membership of the Society consists of Shareholders, Annual Subscribers and Honorary Members.

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Each member has the right of personal attendance at the ordinary lectures of the Society, and the privilege of introducing two friends for admission to such.

Any further information required may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, at 7 College Square North, Belfast.

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Founded 5th June, 1821.

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To be filled
up by the
Candidate

Name, etc.
[Please write name in full.]
Description
Residence
.....

..... being desirous of becoming a Member
of the Society, I, the undersigned Member, recommend..... as a suitable
candidate for election.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

Signature of
Member }

[Candidates must be known to the Member signing this form.]
[All applications are subject to the approval of the Council.]

Received Elected by }
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Persons wishing to join the Archaeological Section must be Members of the Society, and pay an additional minimum subscription of five shillings per annum. State below if you wish to join this section.

I desire to join the Archaeological Section.

Signature }
 of }
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[All applications for Membership to the Section are subject to the approval of the Archaeological Committee.]

This form, when filled in, should be addressed to the

HON. SECRETARY,
 B. N. H. & P. SOCIETY,
 OLD MUSEUM BUILDINGS,
 7 COLLEGE SQUARE N.

16th November, 1940.

DR. S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., President, in the Chair.

“ IRELAND PAST AND PRESENT ”

THOMAS H. MASON, M.R.I.A.

The lecturer began by showing evidences of glacial action and pointed out how the landscape and present day agriculture of Ireland were moulded and influenced by the glacial deposits.

Dealing with the early inhabitants and particularly those of the bronze age, interesting parallels between the Irish monuments and traditions and those found in western Europe and the middle East were pointed out.

The development of the modern currach from the primitive round coracle was illustrated.

The scenery and peasant life of western Ireland with its many interesting survivals of early customs was dealt with and the lecturer concluded with a number of slides showing beautiful skies and cloud formations photographed by the lecturer.

18th January, 1941.

DR. S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., President, in the Chair.

“ EXPLORING THE MILKY WAY.”

DR. E. M. LINDSAY, M.R.I.A.

[No Abstract.]

15th February, 1941.

DR. S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., President, in the Chair.

"HISTORY—MOVEMENTS OR MEN."

D. LINDSAY KEIR, M.A

Among the great books to which the remarkable revival of reading created by war-time conditions has given a renewed vogue there is one which I wish specially to mention—it is Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. Librarians have told us how striking the demand has been during recent months for this splendid masterpiece. The demand may of course indicate nothing more than the desire to find a book which will last for many evenings of enforced domestic leisure by the fireside. There are, however, I am sure, other and better reasons. The majestic theme with which Tolstoy deals; the sombre pageant unfolded in his pages, creates before the eye of our modern imagination a drama to the dignity of which our own war-tried hearts at once respond. Then as now, unforgettable history was in the making. Nations were convulsed to their depths. The ambitions of a great dictator, the organised force of a great nation impelled by an almost religious sense of its own destiny, had swept over and subjugated a large part of Europe. These mighty impulses vibrate in Tolstoy's story with an energy which raises it far above the normal level of human experience, and, as you will remember, he is led in his closing pages into an endeavour to state his own sense of their meaning. In his story the affairs of ordinary men and women have been swept into the tremendous processes of history. As to the nature of these processes he has his own thesis to put forward. He regards the making of history not as the product of great personal forces, nor as the inevitable working out of laws which control human society itself with the same precision as they control its physical environment. To him there is a power in human affairs, and on analysis this power resolves itself into the desire for the assertion of an increasing freedom.

Without entering upon a discussion of Tolstoy's philosophy of history, I confess that my first reaction to the reading of his nobly conceived epilogue is one of discomfort. As you will recall, it begins by a general attack on historians of all kinds. Tolstoy rejects any such theological interpretation of history as was fashionable up to two centuries ago, perhaps even later. He shows a particular animus against those historians who magnify the personal element in history. Nor is their case redeemed in his eyes even if they substitute for the force exerted by a single individual the resultant of forces exerted by several. He shows even less mercy to those who endeavour to interpret history as the product of natural laws or inevitable tendencies. He attacks historians as a class on two grounds—first, that what they say does not in any single instance satisfy him; second, and this to a professional historian is more wounding, that they cannot even agree with each other. This condemnation is disturbing. I am not altogether sure that it is unjust, and I propose this afternoon to discuss, with your leave, the difficulties which beset any historian who undertakes to write, as we all do, what he believes to be true.

Of course I must begin by making some large admissions. It does seem that those whose business it is to write history lack what is popularly supposed to be the mark of great minds—they certainly do not think alike. I have an uncom-

fortable feeling that we historians present a somewhat broken and disorderly front to the world. We appear to lack sadly that unanimity, that disciplined cohesion, that acceptance of ascertained and agreed results, which men are entitled to expect from those who have a hand in guiding their opinions. Let any question be asked of us, and how discordant and even contradictory our answers are apt to be. Great historians can be arrayed in the witness box against one another on almost every main issue which has divided the minds and passions of mankind. Or, to vary the metaphor and put them in the jury box instead, there seldom is a clear verdict after all the argument, for the jurymen cannot agree, and, still debating excitedly, they have to be discharged. It may be regarded as a proof either of the perennial fascination of the cases which come before the bar of history, or of the inexhaustible patience of those who sit in judgment on them, that each generation empanels a new jury with as little prospect as before of getting a unanimous decision.

One feels almost a sense of shame at inviting your attention to so confused and unedifying a scene. Those who labour in other fields of human enquiry and achievement can present a very different account of their work. Music, art and letters have their accepted values established by time and cultivated judgment. Science has its unresolved problems, yet by common agreement, an agreement which covers all essentials as to the nature of proof, they can be settled and relegated to the ever-extending category of cases as to which no real doubt remains. History seems to remain self-banished from this serene atmosphere of definition, acceptance and finality. Those who profess it are apt to appear not as a united band of fellow-investigators, pledged to the search for truth, but as men whose true loyalties are given elsewhere than to their ostensible craft. Under a disguise which ought to deceive nobody, though it often does, they are in reality theologians, moralists, politicians, propagandists, economists, scientists, or even mere artists in words whose only concern is to tell a picturesque and vivid story. It is little wonder that amid this babel some cynics have stigmatised history as only "the lie that people have agreed—if they have agreed—to tell." It is disconcerting to find how readily history can produce not only alternative, but mutually exclusive and destructive versions of the same events. There are few episodes in history which have not been presented in terms so different as to give the reader a dizzy feeling that he is living in some strange new dimension in which the most ordinary things are reversed or turned upside-down. To take only a few examples, the conquest of the Roman world by Christianity, the Reformation, the French Revolution, and the origins of the Great War, have been treated in fashions as to which it is not sufficient merely to say that no synthesis is possible, but, more than that, that some must be simply untrue, or, more uncomfortably still, that possibly none is true.

In final analysis these discordances and contradictions are doubtless to be explained by the fact that the writing of history is an act governed by the writer's own convictions—his beliefs as to the whole nature and meaning of the process he is narrating. Historians as a class may be, and no doubt ought to be, modest and unassuming men, hesitant to obtrude their own personal opinions or to allow them to colour what they say, but however objective they may strive to be they must, perhaps unconsciously, reveal the underlying conceptions which they hold about life. No historian can be content with merely accumulating facts: he must seek to establish relations between them. If his work is to satisfy his own or any other intelligent mind it must be arranged in an orderly sequence. Events do not merely follow each other in time, they are linked up logically in a chain of necessity. The past is not a mere pageant, nor a Walpurgis-night of whirling and inexplicable shapes enacting some crazy and unintelligible mystery. A

pattern must be imposed on events. They must be rationalised and made comprehensible in terms to which we are accustomed. In this respect the historian differs in no way from others whose business it is to think, to classify, to arrange and to construct. He aims at rationalisation. Less fortunate, however, even if not less disinterested than those who labour in other fields of learning, he finds himself in a universe mysterious indeed, in which direct observation is seldom and experimental verification is never possible; in which data are at best imperfect, the margin of reasonable certainty correspondingly narrow, the element of unexpectedness and unpredictability enormously wide. His thesis, for he must have one, is not imposed on him by the pressure of certainties from which there is no escape. It is evolved from within himself. It expresses his subjective reaction to the challenge of a universe which denies him, save through an act of faith, the key to its ultimate mystery, the nature and the goal of human existence. For that reason interpretations of history may take infinitely varied forms.

So we have history which is more or less thinly disguised theology, of which there are of course examples in the historical books of the Old Testament, though we can find many less remote and archaic instances of historians who have attempted to demonstrate in human affairs the working of an over-ruling Providence, the unfolding of a divine and pre-determined plan. Such vindications of the ways of God to man have doubtless been, sometimes at least, noble and inspiring, but it must be confessed that they have just as often been pathetic and ridiculous. Again we have history treated as a kind of ethics in which the moral law, whether of supernatural origin or not, is inexorably vindicated. Such was the conviction of that great Catholic historian Lord Acton. Others, failing to discern these lofty themes, have contented themselves with demonstrating how history has proved the validity of certain political principles, usually their own. So, for example, Macaulay wrote the history of the Revolution of 1688 as a manifestation of the eternal verities of Whiggism, and with an eye to their triumphant and final proclamation in the Reform Bill of 1832. Descending to what may be called lower ground, historians like Buckle have sought to show how men react with almost mathematical exactitude to their physical environment, or like that other eminent Victorian, Karl Marx, have reduced the whole vast and varied drama of human development to a simple and not very inspiring contest between social classes for control over the means of production. Finally, and to close a list which could be almost indefinitely lengthened, one may recall those historians or pseudo-historians who simplify it into a seductive account of the march of particular nations enjoying natural superiorities over others, armed with sacred and indestructible rights, towards manifest and enduring destinies which it is apparently impossible as well as wrong to deny them. Against this belief, which has been maintained with a mixture of the mathematician's rigidity and the prophet's fervour, one may, perhaps quote, without endorsing, those gloomier views which regard all human societies as fated each in its turn to repeat the pre-ordained cycle of rise, decay and extinction.

What is of course common to all these different attempts to interpret history is that they all endeavour to fit men and their actions into an environment dominated by law. Just as law, whether divinely ordained or not, seems to govern the entire universe, so, it is argued, it governs the affairs of those who dwell in this minute corner of it. The development of human societies is regarded as being controlled by external influences of one kind or another. If you can measure those at work in any society you ought to be able to detect fixed rules in the process of its growth. The element of the unpredictable is reduced to a point as low as possible. No collection of human beings, it is suggested, can

become masters of their own destinies, for their destinies are predetermined. Still less can any individual arrest or even deflect the operation of historical laws akin, so it would seem, to the laws of nature. If the historian is a theologian in disguise he represents men as merely the instruments of Divine Providence—a noble conception, it is true, and one that has enabled humble people to stand unafraid in the face of principalities and powers and the embattled might and magnificence of ecclesiastical and temporal authority, but one which appears to substitute a kind of Christian determinism for freewill and individual choice. If he is a moralist he will exhibit men as actors in a great and tragic drama in which *hubris* meets with its inevitable *nemesis*, wrong-doing with its appropriate and unescapable, if sometimes belated, retribution. If he is a politician, men are of significance only so far as they exemplify and promote, or deny and obstruct, the fulfilment of political concepts such as absolutism, or democracy, or imperialism, or internationalism, or socialism. If he is a propagandist, they may lose much of their ordinary human qualities in a kind of apotheosis which elevates them to a species of national pantheon: while to the economist or social scientist they lose their identity in the opposite direction by being merged into a great passive mass governed by the laws of biology, or by the effects of geography and climate, or by the principles of production, distribution and exchange. Whichever of these interpretations is adopted, history is an affair of movements, not men. The movements may be progressive, or merely cyclic. They may be directed from above, or merely from without. But in their majestic tide they roll humanity onwards as irresistibly as twigs are borne on the waters of a mighty river.

One need not quarrel with any historian for having a thesis, for he must have one. Nor need one quarrel with any of the various kinds of theses I have mentioned, for I can see no ultimate test of their validity. But I am concerned to emphasise that over-rigid insistence on any thesis involves a serious risk of perverting history through systematic and deliberate suppression of the purely personal, and by that I mean the individual element. To the historian with a thesis which he intends to prove, the individual great man is apt to be a great embarrassment. He does not fit into the picture. Some propagandist historians solve their difficulty by magnifying him to godlike size and making him dominate the picture. The opposite tendency is commoner. Somehow or other the great man is got rid of. His greatness may be denied, or it may be explained away. The first of these two devices has been very popular in our own time. We have seen great historical figures "debunked." We have been given the dubious satisfaction of learning all about the shortcomings and failings which bring them down to the common level. They are exhibited in their least amiable and most ridiculous or contemptible aspects. Little minds and mean natures find satisfaction in the thought that the great man was, after all, a piece of very common clay. Alternatively it is sought to explain great men in terms of movements which they are alleged to personify, and from which alone they derive their commanding and significant position. Personalities like those, for example, of Augustus, Hildebrand, Joan of Arc, Luther, Washington, Napoleon and Lenin are regarded only as "products" of their age, whatever "products" may mean in this connection. They are said to have been carried forward on great movements which they did not originate but which had already begun their inevitable course. They are depicted not as heroes or martyrs but as thoughtful men, careful to study and willing to ally themselves with the great controlling forces of their time—bigger logs in the tide, if you like, to which myriads of little twigs are attracted by a kind of surface tension.

Applying these doctrines we get some very characteristic results. The Roman Empire is not the creation of Augustus. Its foundation does not rest on the great decisions taken at Philippi and Actium—the republic was doomed, and would have perished in any event. If Augustus had not reared the Principate on its ruins another would. Again, fifteenth century France was bound to emancipate itself from English rule with or without the miraculous achievements of the Maid. Stuart absolutism would have fallen had Charles I never succeeded to the throne, or Cromwell never been born. American independence was inevitable even if Washington's mighty soul had quailed in the bitter waters of Valley Forge. A Bolshevik state would have towered, bloody but triumphant, over the stricken forces of Czarist and Menshevik Russia even had Lenin never made his fateful journey in the famous sealed train.

There can be no doubt of the popular reaction to this de-personalised and even de-humanised version of history. Humanity clings with passionate devotion to its great men. It refuses to believe that everything would have been just the same had they never lived, and dreamed, and agonised, and tasted the alternate emotions of defeat and victory, of failure and success, of despair and hope. It will not admit that even when the so-called logic of history, the calculated sum of forces, factors and opportunities, seemed inevitably to compel one result, another might not have been imposed by a masterful personality. A famous turning-point in your own history affords a dramatic illustration. "Change Kings with us," Sarsfield is said to have exclaimed when the Battle of the Boyne had been lost and won in accordance with factors which any competent historian could have assessed with accuracy, "change Kings with us, and we will fight you again." Here in a few words is the essence of the opposite doctrine of history. It is not the sum of measurable forces which alone yields the results we see. There is no law or fate which compels a particular issue. Everything might so easily have turned out otherwise. It is the incalculables that count, the things that no scientist could have detected, that no prophet could have foretold. At the moment of destiny, the character, thought and action of the individual determine the outcome of the hour. If the hour produces a man worthy of it, the train of events takes new and decisive direction. If it does not, there is frustration, and no computation of forces and factors, no reckoning of inevitable destinies, is anything but vain speculation. The springs of this decisive action are obscure. Men are moved from within by motives which escape our minutest scrutiny. Historians may tell us that the Trojan War was fought to keep the Dardanelles open to the Black Sea corn-trade, on which the life of Greece depended, but the common memory of mankind is that it was Helen's beauty which launched a thousand ships and burned the topless towers of Ilium. The fate of the Roman world hangs on the love of Antony and Cleopatra. A peasant girl's voices and visions accomplish the liberation of France. Just because human action springs from decisions, thoughts and dreams at which we can only dimly guess, it has a perpetually dramatic and unexpected quality. Ultimate truth, therefore, escapes our search. We seek for law and find only multitudinous exceptions. We are delivered from fatalism, for the bonds of fate are forever being broken—or if they are not, it is because no masterful and triumphant will challenges and overthrows their dominion.

This popular preference for history written in terms of the achievements of great men may arise from nothing more than our primitive human relish for a dramatic story. The stuff of which drama is made is to be found in the thoughts and actions, the hopes and fears, the aspirations and disappointments, the strength and the frailties of men fashioned like as we are; in the clash between rival personalities, between conflicting purposes; and in the infinitely varied reactions of human character to stress and emergency. We may recognise great men to

be built on a more massive scale than ourselves, the stresses to which they are subjected to be more crucial than those which we have known; but their human qualities and the experiences which they have to undergo are sufficiently akin to our own to bring them within the range of our understanding, and to awaken a swift and sympathetic response. Written in terms of biography, history is set before us in its most readily comprehensible as well as its most attractive form. But for all that we can hardly justify on grounds of instinct and feeling alone an interpretation which rejects outright all those controlling influences which have to the informed intelligence of so many great writers seemed to shape its majestic sequences.

There are other reasons for hesitation. Many great historians, from Thucydides onwards, have managed to combine a firm belief in the operation of law in history with a profound and lively interest in the human personalities engaged. It seems perfectly possible to write history in accordance with a pronounced and even dogmatic thesis as Macaulay did, and yet to achieve his brilliance in the presentation of individual character. Even the economic interpretation to which Marx adheres so rigidly does not prevent him from attempting an occasional delineation of individual character—usually, it must be said, with a highly unfavourable bias. Moreover, while the historian of movements may not be lacking in appreciation of men, there are some rather terrifying examples of the perils created by exclusive reliance on the biographical method. Few readers of history will need to be warned against the many pitfalls in which Carlyle's fanaticism of hero-worship may trap them—his blind worship of success, whether the cause contended for be good or bad, and his contempt for the common herd of men. He points the way to that deadly doctrine, not without its more recent apostles, of unreasoning surrender, a surrender of all that makes life decent and dignified, to some ruthlessness and domineering personality drawing marching columns of degraded humanity on the path to destruction. It is very evident that we must beware of accepting too uncritically the dictum of Emerson that "there is properly no history, only biography." If we wish to vindicate for the personal element a leading place in the processes of history it must be on some less emotional and more defensible ground.

We must begin by making large concessions to those who assert the rule of law in history. It is unquestionable that the evolution of humanity has been greatly determined by its environment. No one ought, I think, to neglect the importance of geography and climate, of race, and even of institutions which, though themselves of human creation, have so to speak acquired an abiding empire from one generation to another by virtue of which they affect the life of a society more potently than any purely individual action could. We ought not, in our anxiety to magnify the achievements of Peter the Great, to omit the significant and indeed vital considerations connected with the topography, climate and social structure of Russia. Nor again ought we to exalt unduly the achievements of Washington by neglecting the many forces which were conspiring to bring about a separation between Great Britain and her American colonies, such, for example, as geographical remoteness, antagonistic commercial interests, profound and growing institutional differences, and the lack of common interests in defence. Any presentation of history must be sufficiently wide to include all the factors which have contributed to what has happened.

Conversely, however, it is equally important that we should realise how limited the effects of environment have often been. To take only one instance, the immense variation, geographical and climatic, to be found in the vast area of China has not produced any corresponding variation in Chinese civilisation and tradition. Again, proximity to the sea, or the presence of great mountain

systems, are very far from having produced identical results everywhere. Nor has history interpreted in terms of economics followed what has been confidently asserted to be its inevitable course. Nothing has proved wider of the mark than Marx's predictions about the future of the capitalist system and the class struggle. The conclusion which imposes itself on our minds is that mankind has developed not by a surrender to environment but by a conquest of environment. A mere surrender has produced only arrested civilisations such, for example, as those of the Eskimo or the Tartar, in which the adaptation to environment has been as nearly as possible perfect, but the potentiality of growth negligible. Humanity has in short been engaged not in a process of instinctive adaptation, but of reasoned and resolute subjugation of the world in which it lives. The universe around us throws down its challenge in many forms. Humanity's response to the challenge has been manifold and constant.

Historical events, I would therefore suggest, do not happen in conformity to laws similar to the law of gravity. They happen because men with thoughts and wills have made them happen. The long and brilliant civilisation of ancient Egypt, for example, was not a natural product of conditions in the Nile valley. One may almost adopt a familiar Scottish epigram and say Egypt made the Nile and the Nile made Egypt. Nothing could indeed have been less auspiciously established at the outset, more perilously maintained, than the civilisation which depended on the vagaries of that capricious and destructive river. So again, nothing could have seemed less probable than the decision of Marathon, to say nothing of its may modern and even recent counterparts. The fact is that humanity's advance has been a ceaseless struggle to overcome and rise above the conditions which have so emphatically been said to control it. History is not a complex of physical, racial and economic factors. It is not an exemplification of the omnipotence of Providence or the moral law in the strict sense which reduces human endeavour to a nullity, for human values, religious and otherwise, it has well been said, only exist for us through their affirmation by individuals. History is about men and women.

If there is in history some vital and creative force perpetually striving, usually overcoming, it is, I think, doubtful whether this force resides in mankind taken in the mass. No version of the lives of great men could be less true than that which regards them merely as expressions of the general feeling, the ruling desires, of their fellow men. The great man has often been obliged and content to stand alone, to challenge the beliefs and prejudices of the majority. So far from aligning himself with them he has violently and peremptorily contradicted them. He has put his fellow men to the trouble of thinking and of acting. He is not simply the child of his age, for he has brought more to it than he has ever got from it. It was not by shouting, like Mr. Pickwick, with the larger crowd, that such men as Luther, or Cromwell, or Garibaldi shaped the destinies of the world. It was by standing alone and resolved, lonely perhaps, but unafraid, and inspiring to thought and action other men whose minds had been closed and whose purpose unawakened.

So we cannot and ought not to surrender our great men. They have their place in history, not because we love the stories associated with them, but because without them we cannot understand history or make allowance for all its unexpected variations, its perpetual surprises, and above all its reassuring message that man is not the prisoner of fate but the captain of his soul. To emphasise that history is an affair of men rather than of movements is to give expression to our innate and fundamental instinct that men are free spirits in a universe which leaves them free, and necessary instruments in the achievement of their own salvation.



a. South face.



b. North face. N.B. the stone figure slightly below and to left of small slit-window.



c. West face.

Maghera Old Church Tower.



MAGHERA OLD CHURCH.

O. DAVIES.

It is with hesitation that a scholar would be inclined to-day to discuss the ancient church of Maghera⁽¹⁾, whose carved door-lintel has received so great attention from students of Irish architecture⁽²⁾. Unfortunately, however, the remaining features of the church, being less spectacular, have been neglected, and there is no information available regarding the context in which the west door occurs, whether it is an insertion into a building of more recent date, or whether the church contains other archaic fragments which may be contemporary with it. The church is now vested in the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland; and I would record my thanks to Dr. Chart for permission to make a thorough examination of it, and to the Ministry's caretaker for providing all facilities.

Before describing the church in detail, I will quote some of the description of it in the 1835 O.S. Memoirs⁽³⁾:

"This church ceased to be used in the year 1819, when it was dismantled and part of the stones used to build the new church. The east end is quite modern. It was built about the year 1790 at the expense of the parish of Killelagh, which at that time was united to Maghera."

The latter statement may be doubted. The present ruin may be divided, for convenience, into a nave and a choir, separated by the projecting fragments of a cross-wall, extant only at ground-level on the south, but better preserved on the north. It bonds with the north wall of the nave, but not with the choir. On the outer face of the north wall are two cut stones, quoins of the original church, which must have lain in ruins for a sufficient time before the addition of the choir for the remaining corner-stones to have been pilfered.

On the inner face of the north wall of the choir are traces of two blocked windows, with ashlar jambs and bevelled sills. Both are incorporated in later masonry, and no more than the bases of the jambs survive. The opening of the eastern was 3 ft. 11 ins. wide. The type of these windows is uncertain. They may have been narrow, as the jambs apparently splayed greatly. Between them is a gap, nearly down to the level of their sills, which may be due to a later window completely removed.

The south wall of the choir is of small masonry. It nowhere survives to more than three feet above internal ground-level, and it exhibits no architectural features. The east wall is as badly deteriorated. There are no traces of the presumed east window, attested by the O.S. Memoirs; and there remains only the cut base of a recess. These walls, being nearest to the road, were presumably demolished to build the present church. The old windows were not, however, transferred.

(1) O.S. Derry 36 7 3.

(2) The west portal is extremely difficult to photograph. Not very satisfactory sketches of the lintel and of some details are published in Dunraven, *Notes on Irish Architecture*, i. p. 115; *J.R.S.A.I.*, xxxii (1902), p. 315; *ibid.*, xv (1879-82), p. 506; *U.J.A.*, ii (1896), p. 127; also in the O.S. Memoirs. A photo as good as could be obtained in Henry, *Sculpture irlandaise*, ii, pp. 112-3. The most valuable discussion of the sculpture is in Henry, *l.c.* i, pp. 154-6. There is a short account of little value in *U.J.A.*, viii (1902), p. 128.

(3) Reproduced by kind permission of the Royal Irish Academy. The account in the Memoirs is disordered, and I have rearranged the paragraphs.

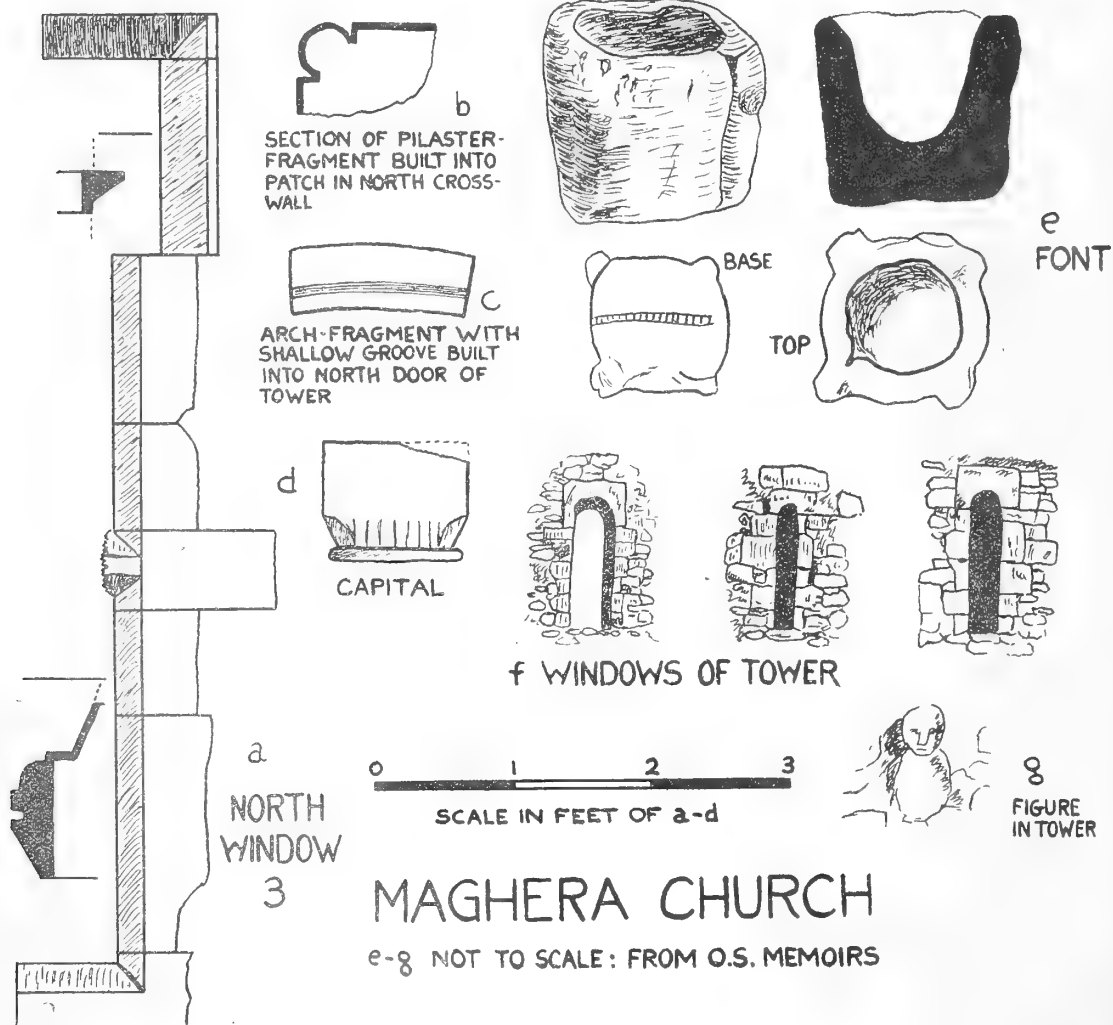
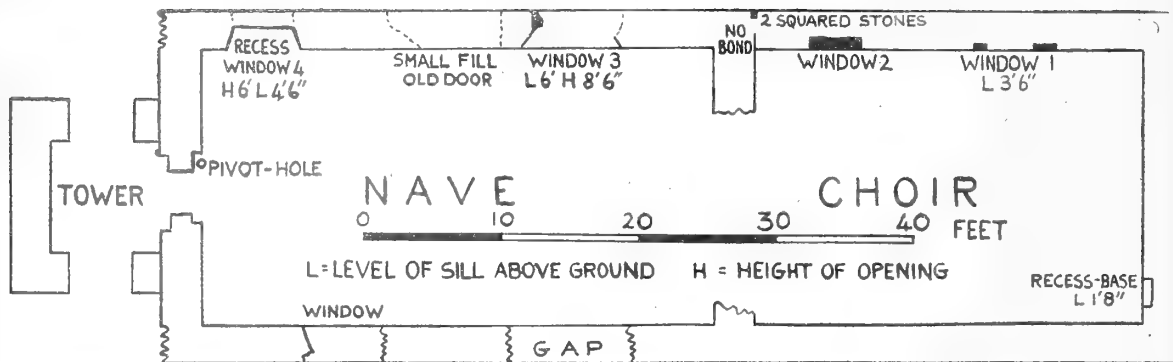


Fig. 1.

Whatever be the date of the south wall, the niche in the east wall is not likely to be as late as 1790. In the north wall three styles of masonry may be observed. The nave consists of large stones, which extend to about fifteen feet above ground-level, probably the height of the gable. The lower courses of the choir are of medium stones, as far as and including the sills of the blocked windows. The upper courses are of small masonry, which has survived badly to a height of not more than ten feet. It is this latest reconstruction that we may attribute to the eighteenth century. The choir was then restored on older foundations, a window being perhaps inserted on the north, and probably on the south and east. The former east wall of the church may have been broken through only at this time.

The date of the foundations of the choir is uncertain. They may belong to the sixteenth or early seventeenth century, when window 3 was inserted into the nave. It is also difficult to understand the relation of the earlier choir to the nave. If they were connected by a chancel-arch, like the sixteenth-century arch at Dungiven, this must have been blocked when the choir fell into ruins, and had probably been so dilapidated that it could not be simply reopened in 1790.

There are further traces of eighteenth-century activity in the north wall of the nave. Window 4, at the west end, is an insertion, with rough jambs and probably a wooden frame resting on a stone sill. It is unlikely that cut stone would have not been used at any earlier date. Moreover, it seems that at the same period a north door was filled with a patch of small stones down to ground-level. The frames have been removed; the height of the newer masonry is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Of window 3 in the north wall the outer west jamb still survives⁽⁴⁾. It was rectangular, with cross-piece and drip-moulding, and so of secular type, probably sixteenth-century, though perhaps as late as the Plantation. It has an interior masonry arch without cut-stone jambs. That it is an insertion is shewn not only by its incongruity with the romanesque wall, but by the evident signs of patching in the masonry on each side.

The south wall of the nave survives to the original height of fifteen feet at the west end, and to about ten feet near the cross-wall. It contains two gaps. The western marks the site of a window, of which part of the west jamb survives. The eastern may do likewise, as the O.S. Memoirs record two windows on the south side. "On the south side of the church was a stone on which was the date of its erection in hieroglyphs; but it was taken off at the building of the new church."

The west wall of the nave bonds with those on north and south; and the whole nave, apart from repairs and patches, must be of the same date, and was not more than 37 ft. long. The ends of the west wall are not faced, indicating that there was originally a narthex of the same width as the church, or that the west end, though not the east, was formerly flanked with antae. We do not know when or why the alteration was made. The carved west door is not an insertion; but this does not preclude its having been incorporated from an earlier church into the present structure. Henry attributes it to the eighth century, because Christ is represented robed, and there are numerous accessory figures. But other fragments, to be described below, are of full romanesque style; probably not earlier than the eleventh century. It is recorded by A.F.M. that the church

(4) Fig. 1a. The drawing in the O.S. Memoirs shews that there has been practically no alteration in this window since 1835.

was burnt in 1135; and at that time it was probably rebuilt, incorporating a much older door.

"The doorway. The carved work is much decayed, the stone-work not being of good quality. The sides seem to have been once beautifully ornamented with carved flowers. As to the bishop on the right-hand side, his name is uncertain among the old inhabitants. The majority consider him as St. Peter; some call him St. Lawrence, others St. Columbkille." The north jamb of the door has disappeared, the south largely; but the frame is nearly complete. On the inside is a recessed arch, which may have held a wooden door which swung on a pivot fixed in the threshold. The door was 6 ft. 6 ins. high, the internal arch rose 2 ft. 2 ins. above the lintel.

"The tower is 14 ft. by 11 ft. in the clear, with two outside doors, each 4 ft. 10 ins. wide, and one inside door leading from the tower to the body of the church, which is 3 ft. wide. . . . The stone tower was ornamented with a spire of wood. Under this spire was a large bell, which was broken by the falling of the spire about . . . years ago."⁽⁵⁾

The tower is an addition, with slight attempts at bonding with the west wall of the nave. It is of seventeenth or eighteenth-century type, and the protruding keystone in plaster over the door is characteristically baroque (see fig. 1b). It has three offsets; Lord-Dunraven thinks that it is built with a slight batter.

"It is remarkable that there is the head and shoulders of some saint built into the wall of the steeple and appearing on the outside. It is two feet wide, and exhibits a round fat face. . . . There was another formerly beside it, but the stone split from frost and fell off. Whether it was really intended as an object of adoration to those who came in at the door below, or whether it is the ornamental fragment of some other church accidentally built in, is hard to say."

These two figures are situated in the third storey of the north wall, into which they have presumably been built for protection. The more complete one is sketched on the O.S. Memoirs (fig. 1g); but the impression given by this sketch is very misleading, for it seems to be really of sheila-na-gig type. A photograph, as good as can be secured, has been recently published.⁽⁶⁾ The well-preserved figure, on the left, has a rounded flat face with eyes and nose. The corners of the mouth are turned down. The body is rough and bulges slightly, the arms are apparently folded over the belly. The other figure is long and thin, but so broken that no features can be distinguished.

"For there are among the masonry in three different places ornamented stones, apparently brought there from the same cause as those that were observed in the old church at Ballinascreen⁽⁷⁾. Two are in the arch of the northern door of the steeple, each containing a slight groove cut in his face. Nothing of the kind is in the southern door⁽⁸⁾. The third is in the bottom of the northern angle of the gable, and exhibits in that part of it which can be seen a regularly turned cylindrical face evidently produced by the chisel."

(5) A general view of the tower in the O.S. Memoirs shews it very much as to-day.

(6) *J.R.S.A.I.*, lvi (1936), p. 116 and fig. 14.

(7) *U.J.A.*, iv (1941), p. 57. Stones from a vaulted roof are built into the south door of Ballinascreen.

(8) There is a rather inaccurate sketch of the south door in the O.S. Memoirs, not reproduced.

The arch of the north door of the tower contains several cut stones reused (pl. b). There are three fragments of an arch with shallow groove on its face (fig. 1c), two outside and one inside; also a thin plaque, which may have been the lining of a window arch. I noticed also three pieces of a hiberno-romanesque pilaster⁽⁹⁾. One of these is probably the third stone alluded to in the O.S. Memoirs, though it is difficult to see from the description where it then stood. Both pilaster and arch may be derived from the same door, which would probably have been of the type of White Island⁽¹⁰⁾, which Mr. Leask does not think is much older than the twelfth century.

The tower is lit by several small round-headed windows⁽¹¹⁾, which are mentioned by Lord Dunraven, but otherwise have escaped attention. Most of them are about 2 ft. high and 1-1½ ft. wide. The arches are cut from lintels, usually from single blocks, sometimes from two slabs set side by side. The frames seem to be patchworks, composed of different sorts of stone. The interior of the slits is rectangular, with practically no splay. These arches do not in the least resemble eighteenth-century work; they are almost certainly romanesque, often wrongly reconstructed. The masonry slits are presumably contemporary with the tower. The arches may have stood in the church. They strongly suggest the windows of a round tower, though there seems to be no record of one at Maghera.

There are lying loose inside the church three romanesque capitals (fig. 1d), all of them from corner pilasters so that the ornament extends but half-way round the two rear sides. They have squared abaci, bevelled at the base and with deep vertical grooves, resting on thin rounded echini one foot across. They are too large to have belonged to the pilaster-fragments.

These romanesque pieces shew that when the tower was built, in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, there was a romanesque building still in complete or partial repair. It does not seem that so many fragments can be assigned to the nave, or indeed to the choir, which is probably sixteenth-century in origin.

The oldest part of the existing church was probably reconstructed as a result of the conflagration in 1135. The *A.F.M.* and the *A.U.* further record that the site was plundered in 831. It may be that this earlier attack also led to building activity, perhaps to the construction of the carved west door and of the hypothetical round tower.

" In the mountainous parts of the parish the tradition is that the old church of Maghera was (built), together with an abbey in its immediate neighbourhood, by St. Columbkille. It is one of the nine churches said to have been founded by that saint round about that of Ballynascreen. . . .

" The piece of ground now under the rector's garden was formerly known by the name of the Vesper Field, from its having been the site of an abbey said to have been founded by St. Lowrie, and first presided over as abbot by him.

(9) See fig. 1b. One piece, 9 ins. long, is built into a patch at the top of the northern cross-wall; another, 10 ins. long, is in the south door of the tower; a third, inaccessible, is in the third storey.

(10) *J.R.S.A.I.*, lxi (1939), p. 112.

(11) Three on the south, one on the west, two on the north. There is a blocked door on the north of the tower and a small rectangular window on the east, both probably contemporary with the construction of the tower. For the arched slits, cp. fig. 1f, from the O.S. Memoirs, and plate.

The foundations of a building, thought to be a church of the usual dimensions, were discovered in it about fifty years ago.

"It is said also that the monks, being disturbed at their devotions by the frequency with which the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Maghera, composed at that time of the huts inhabited by the serfs and retainers of the abbey, went to their well for water, applied to St. Lowrie, who opened for them in a miraculous manner the well in the town still known by the name of Tober Lowrie. It is a good clear spring, and emits all the year round a plentiful supply.

"According to tradition an abbey also stood in the townland of Grillagh, on the site of the house now occupied by Mrs. Patterson. It was founded by the O'Crilly's. The townland is still called by the Irish Munnisther na Crillagh. The founder of this abbey was also the founder of the church and abbey of Tamlaght O'Crilly⁽¹²⁾. The bank on which it stood has a cheerful southern aspect, with a stream pouring along the foot of it."

Grillagh is in O.S. Derry 32 13. No tradition survives in the townland of a church or graveyard.

The O.S. Memoirs also contain a drawing of a bullaun, probably a font or stoup, preserved in Maghera Parish. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high and 7 ins. wide. It is reproduced in fig. 1e.

(12). O.S. Derry 33 10 4.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting for the session 1940-41 was held on Friday, 21st November, at 3 p.m., in the Old Museum Buildings. There was a small attendance, those present being Dr. S. W. Allworthy, President (in the Chair), Messrs. W. B. Burrowes (Hon. Treasurer), A. Albert Campbell, F. J. Cole, Alex. Davison, T. H. Drummond, Professor T. T. Flynn, Mr. James S. Loughridge, Professor W. B. Morton, Messrs. R. S. Lepper and A. Deane (Hon. Secretary).

Apologies for inability to attend the meeting were received from Mr. E. J. Elliott, Dr. E. E. Evans, Dr. R. H. Hunter, Mr. D. Lindsay Keir, Mr. Robert A. Mitchell and Prof. Gregg Wilson.

The Hon. Secretary read the Notice convening the meeting and submitted the Council's annual report. Professor T. T. Flynn suggested that the following should be deleted from the report as, in his opinion, the statement was a personal expression and this was agreed to. The deleted words, which refer to the co-operation with the Field Club in arranging lecture programmes, read: "although one cannot but feel that this arrangement is having an uneconomic effect on the membership of the Society at such abnormal times; and if continued until after the war may well result in serious loss in membership to the Society." The report as amended reads as follows:

Your Council, in accordance with the Society's Constitution, is called upon to submit the Annual Report of the working of the Society during the past year, its 120th Session, 1940-41. The war has naturally curtailed its activities and there has been a reduction in membership, no doubt for economic reasons, as at such a time as the present many members look around to see where a saving can be effected in their expenditure.

The Belfast Bank and the Ulster Bank deserve our special thanks for their continued annual subscriptions of two guineas. These Banks have been subscribers yearly since 1893.

SHAREHOLDERS AND MEMBERS.

At the end of the financial year under review the number of Shareholders and Members was 148 as compared with 165 in the previous year.

The Council record with sorrow the death of one of its members, W. M. Crawford, a Shareholder, who died on the 2nd April last, and your Council entered upon its minutes of the 4th April the following resolution:

"That we, at this first meeting assembled since the death of our colleague, William M. Crawford, B.A., I.C.S., on the 2nd inst., desire to place on record our sense of the great loss the Society has sustained by his death. He was Hon. Librarian of the Society from 1930 until he died. He joined the Society on his retirement from the Indian Civil Service in 1919. Mr. Crawford was also Hon. Secretary of the *Irish Naturalists' Journal* since its inception in 1925. He took an active interest in Natural History, especially Entomology, and formed large collections of exotic Lepidoptera and of Coleoptera. He interested himself in charitable and educational institutions, being a Governor and Hon. Secretary of the Ulster Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, and also a Governor of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution."

An obituary notice by the Rev. W. R. Megaw, M.R.I.A., appears on page 27.

Your Council has co-opted Mr. F. J. Cole to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. A. C. Davies of Banbridge, another Shareholder who died on the 22nd August last, was the son of the late John Henry Davies, who in his day was an active contributor to the Society's deliberations. He took an interest in the study of botany, specializing in mosses, in which group he discovered several species new to Ireland; and contributed papers to the *Phytologist* and *Irish Naturalist*.

SHARES.

Your Council decided to transfer two shares No. 371 dated 11th June, 1891, to Miss Lydia N. R. Jackson which were held by her father, the late Anthony Thomas Jackson.

LECTURES.

As mentioned in last year's printed report already sent to members, your Council decided, on the suggestion of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, to arrange with them a joint programme of lectures during the war. The lectures during the past year were well attended. The three lectures arranged by the Society were:—

November 16th, 1940—"Ireland Past and Present," by Mr. Thomas H. Mason, M.R.I.A., Author of "The Islands of Ireland."

January 18th, 1941—"Exploring the Milky Way," by Dr. E. M. Lindsay, Director of Armagh Observatory and Lecturer in Astronomy at Queen's University, Belfast.

February 15th, 1941—"History—Movements or Men," by Mr. D. Lindsay Keir, M.A., President and Vice-Chancellor, Queen's University, Belfast.

The existing members could do much in directing the sympathies of the public towards the senior Society and thereby assist in carrying on undiminished the wishes of the original promoters. They could at the same time continue to give facilities to other Societies of an educational nature to continue their particular sphere of work.

EXCHANGES.

Less than 50 per cent. of the Societies on the exchange list sent publications during the year, due to the war and economy of paper. A good number are still coming from Great Britain and U.S.A. but we can hardly expect to receive publications from occupied countries until after hostilities.

The publications received have been acknowledged and distributed between the libraries of the Museum and Art Gallery and Queen's University.

The rest of the work has been purely of a routine nature; and it is interesting to note that there is a gradual increase of visitors to the Museum Library; many members of His Majesty's Forces are making full use of the books.

Your Council has appointed Mr. A. Albert Campbell, Hon. Librarian, in place of the late W. M. Crawford.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION.

The activities of the Archaeological Section in so far as excavations are concerned have had to be suspended in view of the emergency situation brought about by the War.

We look forward hopefully to an early cessation of hostilities when it will be possible to resume field operations on an ever increasing scale.

Much remains to be done, and given the encouragement of a strong membership and the support of workers, it is felt that the future of the Section is most promising.

[No report of the Annual Meeting of the Section has been received.]

THE BUILDING.

Your Agents, Messrs. Davison & Dickey, report that at the beginning of the financial year the room in occupation of the Belfast College of Nursing became vacant, but the Workers' Educational Association has agreed to take the room, and your Agents expect to have an agreement completed shortly.

The temporary lettings show a reduction on last year, the income being £11 11s. 0d. This does not include the rent from the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, with whom an arrangement has been made for the Club to pay a rent of £14 10s. 0d. per annum so long as the joint lectures continue. The falling off of letting is attributed to air raids during the year. For this reason it is more than ever necessary for members to make known the suitability of the rooms for meetings.

The Council decided to glaze the lower panes of the two windows of the Council room with leaded lights which enhances the appearance of the room.

Your agents also state that arrangements have been made for firewatching, and suitable equipment supplied.

STEEL ARMOUR PLATE.

The Steel Armour Plate, referred to in the previous year's report, which was received from the Dockyard at Portsmouth in 1889 and stood outside the building, has been removed, to be used for war purposes.

SOCIETY'S DOCUMENTS.

Deeds and other Documents belonging to the Society have been placed in storage in order to safeguard them, as far as possible, from loss by enemy action.

SOCIETY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Professor Gregg Wilson continues to be your representative on the local committee of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty. Dr. E. E. Evans is your representative on the Ancient Monuments Advisory Council where he is doing useful work for Northern Ireland Archaeology, while Mr. E. J. Elliott has been for many years now an added member of the Libraries, Museums and Art Committee as your representative of the Society.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL.

Five members of your Council retire from office in rotation after serving for three years, and this meeting will be asked to elect five members to fill the vacancies. The names of the retiring members are Colonel Berry, Mr. W. B. Burrowes, the Rt. Hon. Samuel Cunningham, Mr. E. J. Elliott and Professor Gregg Wilson. Mr. Cunningham having not attended any meetings of the Council during the past three years is thus ineligible for re-election. The remaining four are eligible for re-election and offer themselves for nomination.

The Council regrets the absence through illness of Mr. E. J. Elliott from the Council's deliberations during the year. Your Council looks forward to his recovery and to his return to the Society's meetings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial position of the Society, as will be seen from the Hon. Treasurer's Statement which he will place before you and the Government Auditor, continues to show slight improvement.

In reviewing the past financial year, Mr. Burrowes said the Society commenced with a balance of £35 18s. 4d. due to the bank. This has been since reduced to £4 14s. 1d. at the closing year, 31st October, 1941.

The rental amounted to £141 10s. 2d. as against £194 8s. 5d.—a reduction owing to vacancies which have been now re-let. This will adjust itself in 1942.

The subscriptions received amounted to £50 4s. 0d., practically the same as the preceding year. Owing to War Risks, the Insurance has been increased from £8 5s. 9d. to £15 10s. 9d., so that on the whole the Society's position is favourable.

A statement of Receipts and Payments appears on page 28.

ADOPTION OF REPORTS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports, said it was gratifying to have these satisfactory reports at this time of social disorganization. As they were evidence of our desire to carry on the good work unimpaired of those ingenious men who founded our society in 1821.

Our peaceful interests and lectures should create a calm for those who attend them, and be a corrective to the restless desire so prevalent in these days for cinema and wireless news.

For the time being many of our members must be engaged in strenuous work but we look forward hopefully to the time when the work of this old society may be rejuvenated by increased membership and continue the purpose of its founders of investigating and communicating useful and entertaining knowledge.

He had pleasure in moving the adoption of the reports. This was seconded by Mr. James S. Loughridge, M.D., F.R.C.S., President of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, and passed.

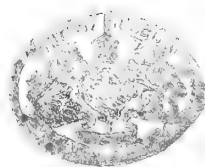
ELECTION TO COUNCIL

On the motion of Mr. T. H. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Alex. Davison, the following four retiring shareholders and members were re-elected for a further term of three years, namely, Colonel Berry, Mr. W. B. Burrowes, Mr. E. J. Elliott and Professor Gregg Wilson. On the proposal of Mr. A. A. Campbell, seconded by Mr. R. S. Lepper, Mr. W. H. Workman was unanimously elected a member of Council in place of the Rt. Hon. Samuel Cunningham.

Mr. Campbell intimated that members of Mr. Workman's family had been actively connected with the Society from its early days.

The Chairman called for any other business which might be brought forward and as none was forthcoming he declared the meeting closed.

At the conclusion of the Annual Meeting, the new Council met to elect Officers for the ensuing year, when Dr. S. W. Allworthy, M.A., was unanimously re-elected President. The Officers and Council of Management for the year 1941-42 will be seen on page 32.





Reproduced from *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 11.

William Monod Crawford, B.A., F.R.E.S., F.Z.S.

Born 1872. Died 1941.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM MONOD CRAWFORD, B.A., F.R.E.S., F.Z.S.

1872—1941

W. M. Crawford, though of modest disposition, was well-known to Irish Naturalists because for over twenty years he was free to devote his time to the pursuits of his choice. He retired from the Indian Civil Service while yet in his forties and knew not the handicaps of time and means which beset many of like tastes; and of these opportunities he made full use.

Mr. Crawford was the son of a goodly heritage; his father, Sir William, was well known and highly respected in many walks of life—commercial, educational, philanthropic and religious—and his son followed in these footsteps and found paths of his own besides.

Born in Paris, he spent the first sixteen years of his life there, acquiring a first hand knowledge of the French language. Later, he came to the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, matriculated into Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1894 graduated in the Royal University of Ireland. He spent a year at St. John's College, Cambridge, and then went to India. It was while in India that he began the study of entomology and his collection of Indian butterflies and moths, mounted in the most up-to-date way, is a delight and an example.

At the inception of the *Irish Naturalists' Journal* he was prominent and assiduous. He acted not only as Convener of Publication Committee and Honorary Secretary but was a constant contributor to its pages, sending in many records concerning lepidoptera, hemiptera and aquatic coleoptera.

He was a Past President of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, and for many years its Honorary Librarian. He was also Honorary Librarian of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.

Outside the scope of these two societies Mr. Crawford had many interests and served on Boards and Committees of various educational and charitable institutions.

Whatever Mr. Crawford undertook he did with exemplary neatness and accuracy. His gracious manner attracted the young naturalist and his time and knowledge were freely given to the beginner. His passing leaves a wide gap and he is genuinely missed by those who were fortunate enough to have his unfailing friendship.

W. R. M.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1941.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Subscriptions ...	£50 4 0	By Balance as per last Account ...	£35 18 7
" Dividends ...	9 4 6	" Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	14 6 1
" Rents ...	141 10 2	" Insurance ...	15 10 9
" Miscellaneous Receipts:—		" Salaries and Wages and Insurance Stamps ...	55 2 4
Archaeology ...	£15 10 0	" Fuel and Light ...	26 9 1
Sundry Reports, etc. ...	2 14 6	" Other Payments:—	
Income Tax refund ...	16 8 6	Printing and Stationery ...	£61 19 0
Outstanding Cheque cancelled ...	0 2 3	Advertising ...	5 15 1
		Lectures ...	7 6 6
		Lanterns ...	2 5 0
Balance against Account on 31st October, 1941	34 15 3		77 5 7
	4 14 1		
		Sundry Expenses ...	4 5 6
		Audit Fee ...	1 1 0
		Postages ...	6 0 0
		Bank Interest ...	3 7 10
		Bank Charges ...	1 1 0
			15 15 4
			£240 8 0

York St. Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., 4½% Debenture Stock, £400

We certify that the above is a true Account.
 E. J. ELLIOTT, Governor.
 W. B. BURROWES, Accounting Officer.
 22nd day of November, 1941

I certify that the foregoing Account is correct.
 F. H. KERR, for Comptroller and Auditor-General.
 19th day of December, 1941.

EXCHANGES.

*Publications received during year.

-
- ABO—Publications of the Abo Academy.
 ADDIS ABABA—Bollettini di Idrobiologia, Caccia e Pesca della Africa Orientale Italiana.
 *ALBANY—Bulletins of the New York State Museum.
 *ANN ARBOR—Publications of the University of Michigan.
 ATHENS—Publications of the Zoological Institute and Museum.
 *AUCKLAND—Reports of the Auckland Institute and Museum.
 *BASEL—Verhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Basel.
 BERGEN—Publications of the Bergen Museum.
 BERKELEY, CAL.—Publications of the University of California.
 BERLIN—Publications of the Zoological Museum of Berlin University.
 BIRMINGHAM—Publications of the Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society.
 BLOEMFONTEIN—Publications of the National Museum of South Africa.
 BOSTON—Publications of the Boston Society of Natural History.
 *BOULDER—Publications of the University of Colorado.
 BRIGHTON—Report of the Brighton and Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society.
 BRISBANE—Memoirs of the Queensland Museum.
 BRUSSELS—Annals Societe Royale Zoologique de Belgique.
 „ Bulletin Societe Royale de Botanique de Belgique.
 BUENOS AIRES—Anales del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales.
 BUFFALO—Bulletins of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.
 *CALCUTTA—Publications of the Geological Survey of India.
 CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Publications of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.
 CARDIFF—Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society.
 *CHICAGO—Publications of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.
 *CINCINNATI—Publications of the Lloyd Library and Museum.
 COIMBRA—Publications of the Zoological Museum of the University of Coimbra.
 *COLORADO SPRINGS—Publications of the Colorado College.
 COLUMBIA—Proceedings of the Missouri Academy of Science.
 *COLUMBUS—Ohio Journal of Science.
 „ Bulletin of the Ohio Biological Survey.
 *COVENTRY—Proceedings of the Coventry Natural History and Scientific Society.
 DANZIG—Schriften Naturforschenden Gesellschaft.
 *DUBLIN—Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society.
 * „ „ Irish Historical Studies.”
 EASTBOURNE—Transactions and Journal of the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society.
 EDINBURGH—Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society.
 * „ „ Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
 * „ „ Transactions and Proceedings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
 * „ „ Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
 EXETER—Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society.
 *GLASGOW—Transactions of the Geological Society of Glasgow.
 GORLITZ—Publications of the Natural History Society of Gorlitz.
 GOTEBORGS—Handlungar Regia Societas Scientiarum et Literarum Gotoburgensis.

- *HALIFAX, N.S.—Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
 HOVE—Annual Report of the Brighton and Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society.
 INDIANAPOLIS—Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science.
 *ITHACA—Bulletins of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.
 LA PLATA—"Manuferos Fossiles de la Republica Argentina."
 LAUSANNE—Memoirs and Bulletins de la Societe Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles.
 *LAWRENCE—Bulletins of the University of Kansas.
 *LIMA—Memorias Sociedad de Ingenieros del Peru.
 LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA—Transactions of the Natural Science Society.
 LONDON—Publications of the British Museum (N.H.).
 * .. Quarterly Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society.
 * .. Publications of the British Association.
 .. Proceedings of the Royal Institute of Great Britain.
 * .. Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
 * .. Publications of the Viking Society for Northern Research.
 .. Reports of the National Trust.
 LOS ANGELES—Publications of the University of California in Los Angeles.
 LUND—Proceedings of the Royal Physiographic Society at Lund.
 *MADISON—Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
 MADRAS—Publications of the Government Museum, Madras.
 .. Publications of the Madras Fisheries Department.
 *MANCHESTER—Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society.
 MELBOURNE—Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria.
 MONTEVIDEOA—Archivos Sociedad de Biologia de Montevideo.
 MOSCOW—Bulletin de la Societe des Naturalistes de Moscou.
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—Proceedings of the University of Durham Philosophical Society.
 NEW HAVEN—Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
 NEW YORK—Annals and Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences.
 .. Bulletins of the New York State Museum.
 OSLO—Publications of the University Library, Oslo.
 *OTTAWA—Publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines.
 * .. Publications of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.
 OXFORD—Proceedings and Report of the Ashmolean Natural History Society.
 PADOVA—Atti dell Accademia Scientifica.
 PHILADELPHIA—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
 * .. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.
 POLSKA—Annales Panstwowe Museum Zoologiczne.
 PULLMAN—Research Studies of the State College of Washington.
 RENNES—Bulletin Geologique et Mineralogique de Bretagne.
 RIGA—Publications of the Latvijas Universitates, Riga.
 .. Professor Strand, F.L.S.—Folia Zoologica et Hydrobiologica.
 RIO DE JANEIRO—Archivos do Instituto de Biologia Vegetal.
 .. Archivos Botanico do Rio de Janeiro.
 .. Publications of the National Museums of Brazil.
 .. Publications of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute.
 ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science.
 SAN DIEGO—Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History.
 SAN FRANCISCO—Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences.
 STILLWATER—Bulletins of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
 STIRLING—Transactions of the Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society.

- *ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Report of the Hastings and St. Leonards Natural History Society.
Hastings and East Essex Naturalist.
- ST. LOUIS—Annual Report of the St. Louis Public Library
- *STRATFORD—The Essex Naturalist.
- STRAVANGER—Publications of the Stravanger Museum.
- SYDNEY—Annual Report of the Technological Museum, Sydney.
- *TORONTO—Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Canadian Institute.
- *TORQUAY—Transactions and Proceedings of the Torquay Natural History Society.
- UPSALA—Bulletin of the Geological Institution of the University of Upsala.
- VIENNA—Verhandlungen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft.
- *WASHINGTON—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution.
- * .. Proceedings of the United States National Museum.
- * .. Smithsonian Institution, Miscellaneous Collections.
- * .. Publications of the United States Geological Survey.
- * .. Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- * .. Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology.
- * .. Contributed Technical Papers of the National Geographical Society.
- WELSHPOOL—Publications of the Powys-land Club.
- YORK—Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
- ZURICH—Publications of the Natural History Society of Zurich.

BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Officers and Council of Management for 1941-42.

President:

S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., M.D., F.C.S.

Vice-Presidents:

E. J. ELLIOTT, F.R.S.A.I.

PROF. T. THOMSON FLYNN, D.SC., M.R.I.A.

PROF. W. B. MORTON, M.A., D.SC., M.R.I.A.

PROF. GREGG WILSON, O.B.E., M.A., D.SC., PH.D., M.R.I.A.

Hon. Treasurer:

W. B. BURROWES, F.R.S.A.I.

Hon. Librarian:

A. A. CAMPBELL, F.R.S.A.I.

Hon. Secretary:

ARTHUR DEANE, F.R.S.E.

Council:

PROF. T. THOMSON FLYNN, D.SC., M.R.I.A.

R. H. HUNTER, M.D., PH.D., M.R.I.A.

R. S. LEPPER, M.A., LL.M., F.R.HIST.S.

PROF. W. B. MORTON, M.A., D.SC., M.R.I.A.

CAPTAIN JAMES R. YOUNG, F.R.I.B.A.

} Retire
1942.

S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., M.D., F.C.S.

F. J. COLE

ARTHUR DEANE, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A.

E. ESTYN EVANS, M.A., D.SC., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

A. A. CAMPBELL, F.R.S.A.I.

} Retire
1943.

COLONEL BERRY, J.P., M.R.I.A.

W. B. BURROWES, F.R.S.A.I.

W. H. WORKMAN, M.B.O.U., F.Z.S.

E. J. ELLIOTT, F.R.S.A.I.

PROF. GREGG WILSON, M.A., D.SC., M.R.I.A.

} Retire
1944.

SHAREHOLDERS AND MEMBERS.

[*Denotes Holders of three or more Shares.]

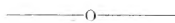
[a Members of Archaeological Section.]

<i>a</i> Acheson, F. W., 37 Osborne Park,	Belfast
*Alexander, Francis, B.E.,	do.
Alderdice, Richard Sinclaire, F.C.I.B., 7 Wellington Place,	do.
Alloway, A. J., M.A., 13 Sharman Road,	do.
Allworthy, S. W., M.D., M.A., F.C.S., Manor House, Antrim Road,	do.
<i>a</i> Antrim, The Earl of, Glenarm Castle,	Co. Antrim
<hr/>	
<i>a</i> Baird, Major William, J.P., Royal Avenue,	Belfast
Beath, Mrs., Elmwood, University Terrace,	do.
<i>a</i> Berry, Colonel, M.R.I.A., J.P., Ardaluin,	Newcastle
<i>a</i> Birch, J. P., 12 Malone Park,	Belfast
<i>a</i> Blake, R. F., F.I.C., 4 Knock Road,	do.
<i>a</i> Boyd, Miss Kathleen St. Clair, 12 Malone Road,	do.
<i>a</i> Breene, Rev. R. S., LL.D., 17 Donegall Park Avenue, Antrim Road,	do.
Bristow, John, 10 College Square North,	do.
*Brown, George B. (Representative of),	do.
<i>a</i> Bruce, Michael R., B.A., Corriewood,	Castlewellan
<i>a</i> Burrowes, W. B., F.R.S.A.I., Ballynafeigh House, Ravenhill Road,	Belfast
<i>a</i> Campbell, A. A., F.R.S.A.I., Drumnaferrie, Rosetta Park,	do.
*Campbell, Miss Anna (Representative),	do.
<i>a</i> Chart, D. A., LITT.D., M.R.I.A., I.S.O., Public Records Office	do.
<i>a</i> Clarke, G. W., M.B.E., 13 Cranbourne Park,	do.
<i>a</i> Cole, F. J., Ardmara,	Greenisland
<i>a</i> Crawford, John, J.P., 10 Knocktern Gardens, Knock,	Belfast
<i>a</i> Cunningham, Right Hon. S., Fern Hill, Ballygomartin Road,	do.
<i>a</i> Davies, Oliver, M.A., Department of Archaeology, Queen's University,	do.
<i>a</i> Davison, A. H., F.A.I., F.R.S.A.I., 50 Wellington Place,	do.
*Deramore, Lord, D.L., Heslington Park,	York
*Donegall, Marquis of (Representative of),	Belfast
*Downshire, Marquis of,	Dundrum
Drummond, T. H., 7 Chichester Street,	Belfast
Emeleus, Prof. K. G., 17 Upper Green,	Dunmurry
<i>a</i> Evans, Emyr Estyn, M.A., D.Sc., F.S.A., 1 Rugby Street,	Belfast
*Fenton, Samuel G., Seapatrick Mills,	Banbridge
Finlay, Archibald H., A.C.G.I., A.I.E.E., Willesden,	Holywood
Finlay, Robert H. F., Victoria Square,	Belfast
Flynn, Prof. Theodore Thomson, D.Sc., M.R.I.A., Department of Zoology, Queen's University,	do.
<i>a</i> French, Mrs. G. F., St. Anne's, Donnybrook,	Dublin
<i>a</i> Gemmell, Hugh, 41 Albertbridge Road,	Belfast

*Getty, Edmund (Representative of)	
Gibbon, Lt.-Col. W. D., D.S.O., M.A., Campbell College,	Portrush
Gibson, W. K., 44 Upper Arthur Street,	Belfast
aGillmour, J. W., Knockarea, Kensington Road,	Knock
Gordon, Malcolm, Hilden,	Lisburn
Grainger, Robert, The Beeches,	Holywood
aGreeves, F. M., Garranard, Strandtown,	Belfast
aGreeves, John Theo., Nen Drum, Knockdene Park,	do.
*Hall, Frederick H.,	Waterford
*Hamilton, Hill, J.P. (Representative of),	Belfast
aHamilton, Wm. Hume, Hillside, Donegall Park,	do.
Harland, Capt. W., 4 Psalter Lane,	Sheffield
Hawthorne, John, B.A., PH.D., F.I.C., 16 Donegall Square S.,	Belfast
Henderson, J. W., M.A., Methodist College,	do.
aHenry, Professor R. M., M.A., D.LITT., M.R.I.A., The University,	
St. Andrews,	Fife
Herdman, Sir E. C., Carricklee House,	Strabane
*Herdman, Sir Ernest, D.L., J.P., 1 May Street,	Belfast
Honeyman, Wm., B.Sc. (LOND.), F.I.C., York Street Flax Spinning Co.,	do.
*aBlakiston-Houston, Capt. J. M., Roddens,	Ballywalter
aHunter, Dr. R. H., M.R.I.A., 20 Haypark Avenue,	Belfast
*Hughes, Edwin (Representatives of),	Craigavad, Co. Down
Jackson, Miss Lydia, 8 Derryvolgie Avenue,	Belfast
aKeir, D. L., M.A., Lennoxvale House,	do.
aKerr, A. W. M., M.A., LL.D., 23 Hughenden Avenue, Cavehill Road,	do.
aKerr, The Very Rev. W. S., B.D., Dean of Belfast, 41 Wellington Park,	do.
*Kingham, John R. (Representatives of), Windsor Avenue,	do.
Larmor, J. F., Fairy Hill,	Dunmurry, Co. Antrim
aLepper, R. S., M.A., F.R.HIST.S., LL.M., F.R.S.A.I.,	
Elsinore,	Crawfordsburn, Co. Down
Lindsay, Dr. E. M., M.R.I.A., The Observatory,	Armagh
aLondonderry, The Marquess of, K.G., P.C., M.V.O., LL.D.,	
Mount Stewart,	Newtownards
Loughridge, James S., M.D., F.R.C.S. (ENG.), 26 University Square,	Belfast
aLowry-Corry, Hon. Cecil, J.P., Castle Coole, Enniskillen,	Co. Fermanagh
aLowry-Corry, Lady Dorothy, Castle Coole,	do.
Lyons, James, L.D.S., 11 Glencoe Park,	Belfast
*Macrory, A. J. (Representative of),	do.
Malcolmson, Herbert, Riversdale,	Holywood
aMartin, Dr. J. A., Monesta, Millisle Road,	Donaghadee
aMaxton, Mrs. Mary, 6 Kirkliston Drive,	Belfast
Mayes, Capt. T. H., F.C.A., 21 Cranmore Park,	do.
aMegaw, Basil R. S., B.A., Manx Museum, Douglas,	I.O.M.
Mercer, Alderman M., 240 Cliftonville Road,	Belfast
aMitchell, Robert A., LL.B., T.C.D., Marmont, Strandtown,	do.
Montgomery, H. Trevor, F.C.A., 49 Donegall Place,	do.
aMontgomery, Miss E. S., 26 College Green,	do.
Moore, A. H. E., A.L.A., 9 Ranfurly Avenue,	Bangor
aMorton, Frederick, 38 Brookvale Avenue,	Belfast

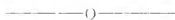
*Murphy, Isaac James (Representatives of),	Armagh
*Murphy, Joseph John (Representatives of),	Belfast
*Musgrave, Henry, D.L. (Representatives of),	do.
aMacalister, Professor R. A. S., D.L.T.T., M.A., 18 Mount Eden Road,	Donnybrook, Dublin
*McCammon, Thos. P. (Representatives of), Woodvale,	Holywood, Co. Down
McCaughy, John, 79 Somerton Road,	Belfast
*McCracken, Francis (Representatives of)	
aMcCready, H. L., M.A., 64 Myrtlefield Park,	do.
aMcDonald, Rev. J. R., Shankill Rectory,	do.
aMcKeown, Rev. Leo, c.c., Milford Street,	do.
aMcKisack, C. J., 9 Mount Pleasant,	do.
McKisack, A. M., 9 Mount Pleasant,	do.
MacLaine, Alexander, J.P. (Representatives of)	
McLean, Capt. A., M.R.C.V.S., "Downside," Windsor Avenue N.,	do.
aMcNeil, George, Ravernet,	Lisburn
aO'Brien, M. A., D.H.D., M.R.I.A., Queen's University,	Belfast
aOgilvie, F. W., M.A., Director-General B.B.C.,	London
Patterson, Rev. R. D., 59 Cliftonville Road,	Belfast
Patterson, John F., Ladybird Cottages,	Donaghadee
Pomeroy, A. G., M.A., Arnside,	Dundonald
aRutherford, Rev. Canon J. C., B.A., The Rectory,	Carrickfergus
Savage, Arthur, Westthorp, Cherryvalley,	Belfast
Smith, J. D., J.P., M.I.C.E., Oakleigh, Ravenhill Road,	do.
Stanley, Major Rupert, LL.D., B.A., Sandown; The Downs, Newcastle, Co. Down	
Stewart, Prof. A. W., M.A., D.Sc., Queen's University,	Belfast
aSheils, Rev. J. F., P.P., Carrickmannon,	Ballygowan
aTaylor, Mrs., Heathcote, Sans Souci Park,	Belfast
aTaylor, James C., Heathcote, Sans Souci Park,	do.
*Tennant, Robert (Representatives of),	do.
*Tennant, Robert James (Representatives of),	do.
*Thomas, Harold, M.I.N.A., 19 Holland Park, Knock,	do.
aThompson, Samuel D., Tir-na-n-og,	Helen's Bay
aTorney, H. C. S., F.R.S.A.I., 5 Riverside Terrace,	Holywood
Turner, Capt. E. J. L., M.C., Garvey, Finaghy Park S.,	Belfast
aTurner, S., Ballyskeagh, Barnett's Road,	do.
*Turnley, Francis, D.L., Drummasole,	Carnlough
aWalkington, Miss Edith, Edenvale, Strandtown,	Belfast
aWalmsley, Prof. T., M.D., F.R.S.E., Queen's University,	do.
aWaterhouse, Prof. Gilbert, M.A., LITT.D., 92 Malone Road,	do.
aWaterhouse, Mrs., 92 Malone Road,	do.
*Webb, Richard (Representative of)	
Whysall, F. H., M.I.E.E., 80 Malone Road,	do.
aWilson, Prof. Gregg, O.B.E., M.A., PH.D., D.SC., M.R.I.A., Transy, Beechlands, Malone Road,	do.
*Wilson, W. Percival (Representative of),	do.
*Wolff, G. W. (Representatives of),	do.

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Workman, Robert, Craigdarragh,	Helen's Bay
Workman, W., 8 Corporation Street,	Belfast
Wren, Prof. H., M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Municipal College of Technology,	do.
Wright, W. S., Mossvale, Aghalee,	Co. Antrim
*Young, Captain J. R., F.R.I.B.A., Rathvarne, Chichester Park,	Belfast



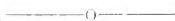
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a*Deane, Arthur, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., Beach Road,	Whitehead
aMorton, Professor W. B., M.A., D.Sc., M.R.I.A., Glencarse, Nottingham,	Belfast
aStendall, J. A. S., M.R.I.A., M.B.O.U., 42 North Parade,	do.



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PRESENTED

7 MAY 1946



